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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles returned, they ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Mr. John Hay's Speech Last Night. Two circumstances lent extraordinary interest to the Secretary of State's appearance at the Chamber of Commerce dinner and to his remarks on that occasion. The first was the fact that Mr. HAY came to fill the distinguished place at the table which Mr. McKINLEY had promised months ago to occupy. The second was the fact that only a few hours before his departure from Washington he had signed his name to the new treaty between this nation and Great Britain concerning the Isthmian canal.

No more sympathetic or finely discriminative conception of the greatness of the dead President has found expression than that which inspired the first part of the Secretary's address. His culogy of McKinley was a masterpiece of good taste, of beautiful literary form, and of heartfelt eloquence; and the impression it made upon all hearers corresponded to the pathetic dignity of the circumstances under which it was pronounced.

Mr. HAY's reference to the canal treaty negotiations now completed was likewise admirable. The text of the new convention is a diplomatic secret until it shall have been made public by the action of the Senate. The exact bearing of the modifications agreed to by both parties cannot be discussed intelligently until every word is known and can be weighed. Conclusions derived from unofficial outgivings about the general contents of the treaty, or based upon pretended versions manifestly the product of mere guesswork, are premature and may be wholly unsound. Nevertheless, so far as the discreet reserve of the Secretary permitted him to indicate the nature of the changes which he has now effected in the original convention, with the acquiescence of the British Government, his statement is very encouraging; for he says:

"Next in order will come a Pacific cable and as Isthmian canal, for the use of all well-disposed people, but under exclusive American ownership and American control. . . I can assure you that so long as the administration remains in hands as strong and skilful as those to which it has surrender of our rights than there will be violation of the rights of others."

The words "exclusive American control" have come to have an altogether different and more specific meaning than they conveyed to some minds twelve months ago; and we have no doubt that the Secretary of State uses them in their proper sense.

Nor do we doubt that his declaration that no surrender of our rights is contemplated by the present Administration covers the case of the thousand or so square miles of American territory on the Alaskan frontier, temporarily sequestrated by the modus vivendi.

# Rights of Flags of Truce.

The status of a flag of truce in war is sent, there is a contradiction between the two definitions.

The rights of the bearer of the flag of

had by one beingerent to enter into communics in what form or manner the consolidation of the competing railways is actrace. He has the quality of invisiability, as have the trumpeter, bugier, or drummer, and the flagbearer and interpreter who accompany into

But all the authorities, as well as the conferences, admit that the enemy has rights in the matter of receiving flags of truce. On the general subject of these rights. Dr. Liknen says: "The bearer of a fing of trace cannot insist upon being admitted," and The Hague Conference The Northwestern lawyers who will declared

to that antigred to provide all violet all six minetages a His may been all excessed accounts to payment the facator of the day from profiting by internation. to obtain taformation: He has the stgirt to enter

Coming down to details of this enemy right to reject a flag of truce, we find this | hurthern and Northern Pacific systems authoritative statement by fir Laman

during an engagement, he can to admitted as a very sair exception and; It to be no because of good faith the companies. Firther is not acquired to make during an engagement to brind or mounder, to

An English writer, my flattorerous

range of their guns, without permission. If warned away, and he should not instantly depart, he may

be fired upon." The conferences seem loath to lay down a general rule under which the inviolability of a flag of truce might properly be disregarded; but LIEBER'S regulations, though prepared specifically for our army in the Civil War, have been accepted as the basis of all subsequent conventions.

From the two definitions, the one applying to the rights of a flag of truce, the other to the enemy to whom such a flag is sent, the rule of practice may be deduced as follows: The enemy is never bound to receive a flag of truce, and during a battle may fire on one to indicate that he will not receive it-that being in battle the only way to convey the idea of a refusal; but having admitted it, the persons of the members of the flag party are inviolable. That is, the inviolability of the flag of truce attaches as soon as the enemy signifies his willingness to receive the flag. Thereafter the members of the party, though detained temporarily, may not be made prisoners or punished in any manner, but must as speedily as possible be put on their homeward way in safety.

The State and the Railroads.

The declaration of the Governor of Minnesota, and the probable similar declarations of the Governors of other Northwestern States, that they will use the power of their States to prevent the proposed consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways into the Northern Securities Company, ought not to occasion surprise. There is no doubt, and there never has been any doubt, that not only the statutes, but the Constitutions of many of these States absolutely prohibit any such joint operation of competing railways as here contemplated. The one thing that could be calculated to a certainty in arranging the affair was that the combination would provoke legislative and judicial attack in the Northwest. All this has been well in the minds

of those who have framed the new organization and they have endeavored to lay plans accordingly. It is probably true that some such operation as is now planned became a matter of necessity rather than choice after the developments in Wall Street last May; but it is also true that those who have had the matter in hand have had the advice and assistance of the best lawyers in the country and that they believe they are sure of their ground. This ground is, in a word, that any citizen in any State, and, to the same extent, any corporation in a State has a right to acquire an interest in the securities of a corporation in another State and to exercise over those securities the privileges of ownership. What is to prevent Mr. CARNEGIE, for instance, as an individual and a citizen of the State of New York, from buying control of been and is now confided, there will be no more the Union Pacific and St. Paul railways, if he has the means and will to do so, and of operating the railways as he sees fit, within the law? Under what species of legal enactment, short of the destruc- | years before. tion of the right of property, can the Legislature of a State prevent a company, organized in another State, from acquiring control of the property of securities it has purchased? Denial of this right would be a denial of the right of ordinary purchase and sale-an annulment of the right of contract.

The answer which will probably be set up to this proposition is that the State of Minnesota, to mention one State alone, has decided that it is a matter of public appears very widely to be misunderstood; policy in that State that two competing and though the rules of international law railways shall not be consolidated or attempt to define the rights of both the jointly operated; and that this is as much flag party and the enemy to whom it a matter of public policy as the converse prohibition, which the railroads themselves earnestly approve, namely, the construction, without proof of the truce are defined in practically the same | soundest reasons for the necessity of it, language by all writers on international of a new competing railway parallel to law, and by the two great conferences one already in existence. The laws on the laws of war, the Brussels Confer- passed by the Legislature of nearly ence of 1874, and The Hague Conference every Northwestern State for accomof 1899. According to Dr. LIEBER'S plishing this end have repeatedly been famous "Regulations for the Govern- held to be in consonance with the Conment of Armies of the United States in stitutions of these States and with the the Field," the character of a flag of Constitution of the United States, truce is so sacred that strong proof of and, as has been said, these restrictions any attempt on the part of its members and prohibitions are, in some cases, part to obtain information or otherwise of the State Constitutions themselves. abuse its privileges, must exist before The question is, therefore, whether the members may be detained. The these States have the right to make their own laws effectual within their SANTICLE XXXII An individual who is author own borders. It makes no difference complished. It is done in defiance of the Constitutional laws of the State, and must the State tamely submit? Right in property must be maintuned, but right in property cannot exist when it goes to the extent of legalizing and creating within a State an institution or a corporation Constitutional manner, have forbiddendefend this position will undoubtupon the views expressed in the against of the Supreme Court of the tinks Jacanot in Pennsylvania but it I mited bitates to deciding the fast ones. Will come as a sector blow to those wise prehimmery step in the attempt which darkness since his death in 1885. was then made to consolidate the timat The pith of that decision seems to be

"M saw became of a Ann of some other administ in thomas wounds assent by the Count: If the same it was competed for the Legislature. and of this regard for for position without to declary the exportations of tolographs, trimplicate that is come fortiers a context about not be and plantife institutions and appearation used for the progress of stilling temperature and In Morgino from this ecountry reported \$460 tradition of ecomposite to short of contest was, or \$10,000 course times to \$100000. skind surrogation a named right to do a positive serious. Spoken arrows through its florestance of a re-raine time greatest statement of perfections to Mexican most exclusives of

restions should be placed upon such use. Think roads will be operated in the future as any in the same city, organized a year ago, in the past as wholly accurate and distance of sections for even to approach within the future. But it is said, in line, the Mexican Government having

answer to this, that though the roads will not be consolidated in name, they will be in fact. To a lay mind it seems as if there was a good deal in this subject for lawyers to wrangle over, and that, in the long run, the character and methods of the management of the railroads themselves will count for a great

The Late Colonel Mapleson.

When the late JAMES HENRY MAPLEson retired from his duties as an impresario, his methods disappeared with himself. If he had learned that they could not be suited to the present day, his own activity might have continued longer than it did. But his theory of operatic direction depended on the dominance of the prima donna. When she ceased to be the most important figure in operatic performances, the old order had passed away forever. And that was the only order that Col. Mapleson understood or believed in.

In the day of that manager's ascendency, the singer was the engrossing figure in opera. The dramatic purpose of the work was of course subordinated to the achievements of the individuals. The interest of the public was concentrated on the way they did their share of the singing. The joys or sorrows of Violetta were a matter of indifference so long as the soprano rose to the standard of her predecessors in the delivery of "A fors'è lui;" the paternal grief of Germont was secondary in importance to the barytone's phrasing of "Di Provenza." So long as these artistic requirements were met the opera had been rendered in a way to satisfy the public. But important as it was in the works popular when Col. Mapleson was at the helm, singing was not even at that time the beginning and end of operatio art. The later emphasis of the dramatic character of opera did not overlook the importance of virtuosity. The new order sought only to restore to their rightful place elements that had too long been ignored.

Such a development was incomprehensible to a director of Mapleson's time. It was opposed to every tradition of his training. If the public had come to take such a view of opera, it was an aberration certain to disappear. But that view had come to stay, and to gain strength with every succeeding year. Some of his successors were as unwilling to learn the truth of the change as MAPLESON would have been. had he consented to perceive that the musical taste of the world must progress as surely as every other taste does. He refused to be convinced of this and believed to the end that it was only the lack of equally great interpreters that prevented the operas of his day from regaining their old-time hold on the favor of the public. Every tendency of taste sets today in the opposite direction. But Col. MapLESON was true to his theories, and his last effort to establish himself again in New York was made on the same lines that had won success for him nearly a score of

## Andrew Jackson Counted Out.

One by one, and sometimes in greater number, cherished traditions are being two railway companies in the first- overthrown. One of the most antique decision in a contested election case is absurd. Why talk about it?" which upsets an old local custom peculiar to the section chiefly inhabited by the "Pennsylvania Dutch."

Heretofore it has been an established practice in some parts of Pennsylvania to vote every year for ANDREW JACKSON for President, although, as is tolerably well known, elections for President are had through the agency of Presidential Electors; and also for ANDREW JACKson for Governor each year, although elections for that office in Pennsylvania are held quadrennially. This persistent support of Jackson has been intended as a protest against new-fangled no-It is in accordance with the view ascribed to one of the characters n a play of country life when he declares that "Jackson dead is better on

many of them that are alive." There are in many neighborhoods a number of irrepressibly jocose individuals who regard the support of impossible candidates for important offices as a proof of a humerous disposition. Their ingenuity and exuberance are manifested in casting their ballots for individuals in se deceased, ineligible or disqualified. In the count of the votes cast in Lehigh county, Judge Alminour on application threw some such votes out, declaring that people who appreciate their rights as citizens so little as to indulge in the foolish practice of voting for impossible candidates are not deserving of any consideration is the official computa-"The Court does not have time to fool away with such silly people,"

the dudge to reported as declaring. Entwicine of the decision will not be processed with any money equanimity by the few mapporture of Wildiam PAT-Studies than by the supporters of Ab: have not womened in their loyanty to then-

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ranted a concession covering some two nundred streets. The company has already built a suburban line.

Mexico has a total railroad mileage of only 8,500, about the same as the State of New York, and the topography of the coun try is such as to offer excellent opportunities for the profitable introduction of minor or collateral electric lines for passenge traffic and for the utilization of electric power in many manufacturing interests.

The Hon. BATH HOUSE JOHN, one of the most famous and accomplished statesmen of Chicago and long the pride of its First ward, will have to fight for all he is worth o be reëlected to the Board of Aldermen. He will have an active and a powerfu opponent, and it is probable that a success so shining as his has stirred the gall of envy But Chicago is nothing if not literary; and the First ward will find it hard to be unkind to the author of " Dear Midnight of Love.

The first duty of the Reciprocity Convention at Washington would seem to be to construct an accurate and at the same time universally satisfactory definition of reciprocity.

The Praise of New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : . I have read with intense interest your editoral in to-day's issue, headed, "Our Country Visitors," and the generous sentiment expre n the last sentence therein leads me to reply thereto. The article pleases a ruralite, in that we are credited with some substantiality and realizes that we are not all the "hayseeds, hoosiers" and "rubes" which we are quitoften represented to be by some of our city While the writer does not take adcousins. vantage of the annual cheap excursions, yet it is in his province to visit New York per odically, both in a professional and social capacity, and there is no place to be found where one can transact business more expeditiously and satisfactorily, or enjoy one elf more socially, than in your metropolis. The business men are fair and courteous, and the hotels, cafes and places of amusement are necessarily of the best, yet prices are ver One thing that swells the heart of the ruralite with pride is that in the con position and make-up of your professional and business ranks there are many, som at the top round of the ladder of fame in their respective vocations, who first saw the light of day in some small hamlet or on some obscure farm up the State.

Long live the grand old city of New York

May THE SUN-live as long, continue to ighten us, and through its editorials broaden our minds and make us better men and women A DEMOCRAT, COUNTRY LAWYER AND DAILY

READER. UP-THE-STATE, NOV. 17.

The Tourist With Thirty-five Trunks. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter in to-day's issue of THE SUN from Addison Thomas refers to the "bedevilment" of returning travellers as no compensation for the largely increased revenue collected this past summer. As an importing mer chant, and having made many trips abroad. I have observed that returning tourists as rule always object to and evade the payment of duties, and that is where the devilment" only exists. Another fact is that the tourist with thirty-five trunks filled with valuable articles has received under past administrations of the Custom House more consideration than the merchant returning with his one stateroom trunk, as I know from experience. In my estimation the col-lection of duties from all alike without favor has been fair and in accordance with the law. Why should a merchant have to pay duties—in our case 50 to 120 per cent.—on every dollar's worth he import and the tourist expect to get on sold the way the minded man can complain of the way the minded man can enforced. Mr Bidwell, whom ist expect to get off scot free? No fair-I have never seen and do not know, has simply done his duty. MERCHANT. done his duty.

# "What Has Canada to Give Us?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I observe the communication in your issue of the 16th from William A. Ingham, dated at named territory and of lawfully receiving the best income it can from the just succumbed in Philadelphia. A misses the whole subject of reciprocity with Pennsylvania Judge, as reported in the Canada in a few brilliant sentences, closing Philadelphia Record, has rendered a with the following, "What has Canada to give us? Nothing. Reciprocity with Canada

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

I had not supposed it possible for a question having so many ramifications and affecting so large a number of people in so many ways to be taken up, discussed and disposed of beyond the possibility of further argument as Mr. Ingham has demonstrated that the question of reciprocity with Canada can be. As he leaves no opportunity to argue the uestion, and has set the example of brevity in his communication, I will ask a single question, not in the way of argument, please understand, but simply to give expression to a doubt as to whether in his study of the subject your correspondent has exhausted the question: How would it work for Canada to offer white pine lumber as one of the articles with which to trade? ALPRED A. PARKER.

The Home of the Real Corncob Pipe To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desire to inform your correspondent Wiff. P Pond that such an article as a genuine cornecb pipe really does exist. All are not plaster of Paris, neither clay nor cob, as he claims The manufacture of real corncob pipes is a great industry a home industrynfined almost exclusively to the one State of Missouri. Owing to the condition of the soil, this is the only section of our country where corncobs develop into desirability for pipe-making purposes. The farmers in several counties in that state grow practically nothing else but corn; but their object is not for the purpose of procuring corn. The corn in itself is a far-away second consideration. It is the corncob that they are striving for its value is five times that of the corn, and if a readily soil to the corncob pipe factories at a good profit—that is, for that section of country. The cob is hard, substantial, and first-dispar, genuine corncob-

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GATHMANN GUN USELESS, Says Ordnance Chief O'Nell-No. Need Further Tests.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.-Rear Admira Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, said this evening that the test of the Gathmann shell and 18-inch gun had fully sustained the opinion held by ordnance experts of both army and navy that any large amount of guncotton exploded against the sides of the heaviest armored battleship would have little effect on the vessel or crew.

He said he regarded the tests as a great triumph for army ordnance in demonstrating that the new 12-inch coast defence gun is capable of carrying a projectile containing high explosive through the side of any battleship affoat and can be fired with absolute precision by the accurate time fuse employed. The navy gun of the same calibre was equal, he said, to even more destructive work. In discussing the subject this evening with a Sun correspondent the Admiral said:

the Admiral said:
"The Government has expended about a quarter of a million dollars on the Gathmann gun trials, which have shown nothing that the naval ordnance officers did not know all along. For six years experiments have been conducted with this system and three years ago the trials with another gun on the same general principle as the

three years ago the trials with another gun on the same general principle as the one employed at Sandy Hook, though smaller, gave results that then were accepted by ordnance menas clearly proving the non-utility of the system.

"The navy has now, after several years, obtained a high explosive, the secret of which we do not care to divulge. It can be fired, however, in a projectile through any side armor afloat and exploded with accuracy and precision in the interior of the ship. Its effect on both ship and crew would be most destructive. The explosive is not be most destructive. The explosive is not gunpowder, which, as we have known for years, could be carried through a vessel's

side and exploded.

"One of the difficulties to be overcome in firing high explosives in projectiles has been to secure a fuse that would detonate the charge at the right time. This we have at last secured. The army gun has amply shown that eleven or more inches of the best armor can be easily penetrated with ar explosive shell and this at a range usually

explosive shell and this at a range usually regarded as one that most vessels would employ in actual battle.

"The trials of the Gathman gun should end all further tests of that kind and prove conclusively that we don't require special guns for the army or the navy and that the usual service designs are suited for all purposes."

### M'KINLEY MEMORIALS. Washington Party Seeks Joint Action by Two Associations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.-The William McKinley National Memorial Arch Association has formally requested the association formed for the erection of a McKinley monument at Canton to agree upon joint action by the two associations for the collection of funds for the two memorials.

This request is given in detail in a letter written on behalf of the Executive Committee by Secretary Lyman T. Gage, Treas-

urer of the William McKinley National
Memorial Arch Association.

It is accompanied by the statement that
a request received from the Canton Monument Association for the indefinite suspension of the appeal to the public for the national arch until the Canton monument fund should be fully raised could not be granted, because the long and indefinite delay in-volved would mean the defeat of the plan for a national memorial to President McKinley in Washington.

The National Memorial Arch Association.

desirous of working in harmony with the Canton Monument Association, and believing that both the proposed memorials should be, and could be, erected by popular subscription, provided there should be no great delay in the work of either association is ordered by a court of the country to secure in the country to secure in the country to secure in the country to the endeavoring to secure joint action by the two associations.

### WILL CROZIER BE APPOINTED? Speculation as to Whether He Will Be Made Chief of Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- There is much speculation among War Department officials as to the probable successor to Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, who will retire from the army on Friday

Several months ago the President and Secretary Root agreed to name Capt. William Crozier of the Ordnance Bureau to succeed Gen. Buffington. This determination became known prematurely and resulted in strong efforts by other officers of the bureau to defeat Capt. Crozier's appointment.

The officers heading the opposition were

particularly chagrined that a Captain should be selected for the office, thus jump-ing him over the heads of Majors, Lieu-tenant-Coloneis and Colonels who had devoted their lives to the service and who would, by operation of law, retire before

Capt Crozier.

Just what effect their statements, made to Secretary Root and President Roosevelt, have had cannot be ascertained.

There has been no intimation from them that they proposed to abandon the ap-pointment of Capt Crozier, and the final announcement is therefore awaited with much interest by the officers of the army

# WOLLD CHANGE DIVORCE LAWS.

Proposed to Make Habitual Drunkenness and Cruelty Causes for a Decree.

Messrs. Allan Caruthers and Ledru Guthrie, divorce lawyers of this city, have drafted some proposed changes in the New York some proposed changes in the New York divorce laws. The amendments they pro-pose are a repeat of so much of section 831 of the Civil Code as makes a husband or a wife an incompetent witness against the other to proce adultery, and the making of extreme crucity and habitual drunkers ness causes for divorce. It is said that every State is the Union except New York

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ENGLAND'S CHANGE OF FRONT. Charles Francis Adams Points Out a Differ

ence Between '65 and Now. Charles Francis Adams of Boston talked to the New York Historical Society last evening on "Before and After the Treaty of Washington; the American Civil War and the War in the Transvaal." It was the ninety-seventh anniversary of the society and the meeting was held in its rooms at 170 Second avenue, Dean Hoffman presiding. Gov. Odell was made an honorary member, the usual formalities being waived

Dr. Adams said in his lecture that Great Britain's capacity for carrying on the South African war was dependent wholly upon the Treaty of Washington. "If the rules of international war laid down by Great Britain at the time of the Civil War, before modified by Mr. Fish, obtained today," he said, "it would be impossible for England to have carried on the South African War. If the principles laid down and maintained by Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston, and acquiesced in by Mr. Gladstone and the present Marquis of Salisbury, had continued in force, the ports of the Atlantic and the Pacific would

have swarmed with commerce destroyers of the Alabama type."

A few years later the Franco-German A few years later the Franco-German War was on, and Great Britain recognized that there was a long, unprotected border between this country and Canada. The tone of the British press and of British merchants at once changed then, and the Treaty of Washington was signed. If in her recent experiences in South Africa England had had to lie on the bed she made for herself at the time of the Civil War she would have found it very uncomfortable would have found it very uncomfortable

would have found it very unconnectable now.

Mr. Adams said that the removal of Sumner from the head of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was not only justifiable, but absolutely right. The Treaty of Washington, after that, proceeded quietly under Fish's management and was his treaty. Fish led the country into the fork of the road which led to the course that has since been followed and to the conditions that now are.

### PORTO RICO GOING AHEAD. Gov. Hunt Says the Island Is a Wonderful

Wealth Producer. Gov. William H. Hunt of Porto Rico, who arrived here on Sunday and is staying at the Hotel Manhattan, said yesterday:

"Business in Porto Rico is steadily increasing. The crop of sugar cane this year will be about 100,000 tons. New plantations are being started. There is much sugar land yet available and there will be more when the title to certain public lands is

"Coffee growers will realize more than half a crop, the plants having recuperated to this extent since the hurricane of 1899. The quality of the coffee is excellent and should find favor with Americans. The markets for the coffee are still Germany, Erange Italy and Spain, Little comes france, Italy and Spain. Little comes to the United States. If some leading restaurant would make a specialty of it its fine flavor soon would become liked and the home market would improve.

Gov. Hunt said the educational system resident great things for the children

was doing great things for the children who were ambitious to learn and who made extraordinary progress. There were 50,000 children at school and the average 50,000 children at school and the average attendance exceeded that of many States. The people were hopeful and there was less poverty and sickness than for a long time: there was a surplus in the treasury, current receipts having exceeded expenses re than \$113,000 in the last four me

Governor says the island will be a wonderful wealth producer and is growing in favor as a winter resort for Americans.

Gun Shy Adtrondack Guides.

From the Utica Observer. "I for one am glad the deer-hunting season is over." remarked an Adirondack woods man who visited the city to-day. Why so?" asked his companion.

mistake not you are a pretty successful hunter Well, I flatter myself that I am." rejoined the woodsman. "but I haven't done much hunting this season. So many of us were killed or wounded by carcless so-called sportsmen last season that I have only ven-

tured out twice. dents of that kind this season as last." was

suggested.

"That may be so," was the reply, "but if it is true no thanks are due the sportsmen. It is because hundreds, like myself, have refrained from going into the woods to be targets for carelessness. The fact is we who live in the woods are afraid to take the risk and many of the old guides have gone out of the business entirely for that reason. Teason. What would you suggest as a remedy?"

"What would you suggest as was asked." A law that would make the man behind the gun guilty of criminal carelessness to the extent of mansiaughter, and subject him to the penalty that new attaches to that degree of crime. The publication in the newspapers of a few convictions in that line would put the sportenan on his guard for his own safety and save his possible victim at the same time."

his own safety and save his possible victim at the same time.

There is another source of danger you have not mentioned, said a second woodsman. What is the sense of taking gus into the woods that will kill at perhaps two miles? It is seidom a deer is killed at 200 yards in the brush or undergrowth. From 50 to 160 yards is the probable average, and yet many of the sportsmen from cities use long-distance guns, a stent ball from which will easily kill a man half a mile or more away—a man that the hunter did not see at all or know that he had shet. If the man chance to be alone his remains, or rather his skeleton, may be accidentally discovered months or years afterwards. I would fayor a law prohibiting the use in the woods of any of the modern long-distance rifles.

# Light Automobiles for Long Trips.

To reg Libros of The Sts -Se Con-siderable publicity has recently been given your originas to the difficulties experienced. "Novice" and by W. J. Lampton with her steam cufriages. It would seem that the principal cause

of the trouble on the Washington trip, de-ecribed by Mr Lampton in last Thursday's none, was the inexperience of the drivers, although it has long since been demonstrated that an eight or nine hundred-pound vehicle. made in his letter parishmed in a our incise of this date, that it would be manifestly unjust Washing Principled

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risk mands thorough casoling-

THE FLAG ON THE SEAS. The South's Need of an American Mer-

chant Marine. From an address by Senator McLaurin before

the Southern Cotton Spinners' Convention. I announced myself during the last session f Congress as in favor of a subsidy for an American merchant marine, because I felt hat it was essential to adequate material defence and development. Our weakness up-on the sea is the one great danger that confronts the nation.

From an economic point of view there is every reason why the South should desire an American merchant marine. More than 35 per cent. of the nation's exports in 1900 ere shipped from the Southern ports, valued at \$490,343,912, while but 6 per cent of the imports, valued at \$52,413,541, entered Southern ports. Right here we find one of the cardinal reasons why the traffic of our Southern seaports is not larger than at present.

The great bulk of our staple exports originate either in the Mississippi Valley, that drains into the Gulf ports, or in the South itseif. Cotton, corn, wheat and provisions form the bulk of our export trade

I have gone to some pains to investigate and I find that of the vessels entering the ports of the United States in 1900 from abroad 20 per cent. entered in ballast in North Atlantic, 28 per cent. in Pacific and 60 per cent. in South Atlantic and Gulf ports. You may be sure that this is a handleap of

the most serious nature, restrictive of an increase in the trade of Southern ports. It means that 60 per cent. of the vessels coming to Southern ports must earn enough on the export cargo to pay for the entire round voyage. Perhaps you never thought of that, but it is certainly worthy your most serious

Another reason why the South is interested in American ships is that when the Isthmian canal is constructed we may be ble to utilize it with our ships and commerce. We do not want to see the Isthmian canal become merely a foreign highway of com-merce. We do not want our millions expended merely to become a bounty to foreign shipping. It should be an American highway, and we should so develop our mercantile marine that with the opening of this great canal our own flag shall predominate at the masthead of a majority of the ships that it

The South will be the immediate beneficiary of that great waterway when it is con-

Our Gulf ports will become great marts of trade, and our products will South and Central America, the West Indies and the Orient in ever-increasing volume. Let us be ready when the time comes. If we hasten the construction of our shipping. we shall intensify the necessity and thus hasten the construction of the Isthmian canal What we need in this country to-day is a non-sectional patriotism and statesmanship more devoted to the building up of our country than the achievement of party success. Great national or business questions involving the glory of our Republic and the prosperity of our people should not be dwarfed into mere

### " HORSE SENSE." Some Interesting Observations of Equine Philosophy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! My attention was attracted by a "squib" on your editoral page of this date in which the phrase horse sense" was revised so as to read. The idea is interesting automobile sense," when brought into relation with actual facts. It is with some inward amusement that I recall items recently current in the papers in which apparently intelligent automobiles were described as trying to climb barber poles and "L" road stairs, or chasing overofficious policemen back to headquarters. Such unexpected antics on the parts of welltrained and well-fed automobiles, however, will hardly conduce to the highest appreciation of that metamorphosis in locomotion whereby such up-to-date jokes as the above

on the other hand no one has ever ques tioned "horse sense" and assuredly the reality of this quality of the equine mind must have been strongly emphasized to all who, in com-mon with the writer, witnessed the following ecurrence which took place in your city the other day: A man driving a large finelooking horse attached to a truck approached a watering trough in the vicinity of Thirtyfourth street and Broadway to let the animal

a watering trough in the vicinity of Thirtyfourth street and Broadway to let the animal
quench his thirst. This the latter proceeded
leisurely to do His first move was to immerse his nose in the water and swish it around
in order to get rid of the seum and filth which
had accumulated on the surface. Then,
noting that this did not have the desired effect
he blew several strong blasts with his nose
still submerged and spattered the surface
water all around, with the result of clearing
it of surface impurities.

But this particular horse was evidently
unusually fastidious, as well as intelligent,
it seems that the water which was spread
over a considerable area in the bottom of
the wide, shallow trough had becomed tepid
by the exposure and naturally was not quite
up to the standard of carbonated effervescence that his sense of the fitness of things
exacted. So what did he do but quietly
and entirely unperturbed by the outbursts
of laughter that greeted the action, raise his
head to the level of the four-inch-long from
spout from which the water was discharged
into the trough below, take it between his
lips and suck in the cooling stream without
spilling a drop, until his eides began to distend
perceptibly with the quantity he had absorbed.
Whether this particular horse was brought
upon a bottle or not is immaterial but in view
of the interesting experiences of Mr. W.
Lamptop and others with the genus Autimobile I venture the statement that it will
be a long cry before the paraphrase above
referred to will come to be appropos though
quite funny in itself.

However, in view of the recent wonderful
development in electrical science, it need
not necessarily be a foregone conclusion that
the time will never come when even the autimobile will not only instinctively be a she
to discriminate between suitable and unentable gualities of liquid refreshments,
but also to familiate their interduction into
their interior works by taking advantage
of the laws of gravitation and hydraulice, as
did this particular expo

Intington, Mass., Nov. 16

As Described by the Vicar-General of Queriera, quotes in the Mestion Herald. It was at midday on the fifth of June 1 set. when for the first time I visited the Emperor Maximites, he having called me to hear lits carramental configuration, which the Emperor made and in the additional that the following laws when he have the following laws. moon, but the following day, when he beyond as also to accompany like in his last mentants for the following day I visited the Emperor both the morning and is his afternoon. and decay that time I also visited Gen Faculteds to sy various matters. When I talked with Mario addressed him as "your Majesty," but when he

The first thing the Emperor said to her an ter-

& Famous Strik of Standaustker